

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900.

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PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Guerrilla in Politics.

BRYAN the candidate will not be denoted truly by the immense display of party organization arranged to greet his appearance in this city to-night. Tammany Hall will turn out its thousands to hail him as the leader of the Democracy, but they cannot thereby make him appear like an ordinary candidate of one of the great national parties. From the partisan conflict wherein the Democratic candidate meets the Republican candidate as an equal, seriously and sincerely condemning the principies held by his opponent and urging the adoption of his own, Mr. BRYAN has passed to the stage which, on the military field, would be known as guerrillaism. Beaten in his regular assaults upon the Republican stronghold, he is trying to rally his scattered and bewildered forces to continue the struggle after the manner of bushwhackers. Having lost the sword of straightforward partisanship he seizes the demagogue's knife and tries to stampede the Republican camp with howis against wealth and to excite an uprising among CHAMBERLAIN'S imperialist programme is the voters of moderate or modest means against their leaders in industry. Like a true bandit, no one who joins his band is safe from betrayal when he sees to propitiate British manufacturers and a better chance for profit in partnership with another gang.

The Bryan campaign has sunk below the level of other Presidential campaigns in the frankness and steadiness of its purpose and in the dignity of its argument. It is an appeal to passion and necessarily to passion of the lowest grade; for reason condemns in the last Parliament, since the first Reform it and patriotism abhors it. Every voice raised for BRYAN to-night should be a signal for the th usands of votes against him that are needed to bury his platform beneath a smothering majority for McKin-LEY and ROOSEVELT.

New York and Congress.

The great increase of registration in the districts of this city which elected Republican candidates for Congress in 1896 encourages the hope, even the expectation, that again this year New York will elect Representatives who will sustain its interests and express its sentiment in the next

The disgrace put upon this great commercial and financial capital by the election in 1898 of a delegation to Congress which, with only two exceptions from the city proper, was arrayed against the Currency bill, must be wiped out at this election.

Every interest of New York so plainly requires that the next Congress shall be in harmony with the Administration of President McKINLEY that we do not need to urge upon intelligent citizens the importance of sending an absolutely pledged gold delegation to represent them in Wash-

Prospective Changes in the British

Although the appeal to the constituencies has been made under circumstances singu-House of Commons is likely to be smaller by ten or twelve votes than that of 152, which was secured five years ago. The British electors have not jost confidence in Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, but they wish it to be clearly understood that they have not condoned the mismanagement which caused successive defeats war, but expect the whole system of military administration to be reconstructed. There are already indications that the lesson will be taken to heart, and that important changes in the Cabinet will pres-

It is said, for instance, that Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH will resign the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it is as yet unknown who will succeed him, or whether he himself will occupy some other office. It is no easy function which will devolve upon the provider of ways and means, for by the time the new Parliament assembles, the cost of the war will have reached a surprising figure, and it will also be needful to keep in view the fact that the maintenance of a very large garrison in the conquered Commonwealths may be indispensable for some time to come. It is JOACHIM GOSCHEN, now First Lord of the Admiralty, will give place to Lord George FRANCIS HAMILTON, who is at present Secretary for India. The latter's post will be taken, so we are told, by the Marquis of the Treasury. Mr. HANBURY's name is unfamiliar to the outside world, and it remains to be seen whether he has energy and firmness enough to withstand drawingroom pressure and institute the drastic reforms which are necessary, if the British Army, which hitherto, so far as most regiments are concerned, has been treated as if it were an appanage of the aristocracy, is to be converted into an efficient military machine. It is evident that not only must the transportation, commissary and medical departments be remodelled, but the scheme of military education, whether theoretical or practical, must be adjusted to the advanced scientific requirements of the time. There is no other army belonging to one of the great Powers, which deserves the scathing criticism pronounced the other day at Aldershot by Lord Wolse-LEY, the Commander-in-Chief.

It seems to be understood that Mr. CHAM- at least 50 per cent. BERLAIN Will retain the Colonial Office,

retention of that post will be recognized by the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as proof that there will be no departure from his announcement that their transformation into British Colonies is irrevocable. That the fact should be thus impressively attested will probably save useless bloodshed. The best thing for the vanquished Boers to do is to renounce partisan warfare, which can only impose upon them fruitless suffering and privation, and to accept resignedly, though regretfully, the situation, thus hastening the hour when they may hope to acquire such powers of local self-government as are confided to the French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN habitants of the new Colonies half-way if they will frankly accept the position of British subjects.

Much more complicated and arduous consolidation of the British Empire as shall assure the systematic and vigorous participation of the great self-governing Colonies in its defence. Will it be possible to knit more closely the ties which bind the Dominion of Canada and the Australian Commonwealth to the mother country unless some preference is conceded to their food products over similar foreign commodities in the markets of the United Kingdom? Nothing would have been easier than to rivet the Colonies to the parent State with hooks of steel before the repeal of the Corn laws. The conditions are now widely different. The only section of the British electorate, upon the support of which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could count, were he to advocate such a preference, would be that controlled by the agricultural interest, which, obviously, would profit equally with the Colonies from a duty on grain and other food staples imported from foreign lands. That interest has ceased to be dominant in Great Britain, and for that reason we believe that Mr. essentially impracticable, especially as neither the Dominion of Canada nor the Australian Commonwealth would consent shippers by admitting British fabrics duty free, while imposing duties on the corresponding products of other countries.

It is a huge majority-about 140-which the Salisbury Government will have behind it in the next House of Commons. It will be a majority exceeded but once, namely, act was passed, and otherwise comparable only with that possessed by WILLIAM PITT at the height of his power. Huge as it is, however, it will speedily melt away, should Mr. CHAMBERLAIN persuade the Prime Minister to impose a tax on breadstuffs.

The Indications of the Registration

In 1896, McKINLEY carried the city and ounty of New York by 156,359 to 135,624 votes for BRYAN. In the Assembly districts carried by BRYAN there was a gain in the first two days' registration for this year, as compared with 1896, of less than four thousand. In the districts carried by McKinley the gain was nearly twentyfour thousand, or six times as much.

Moreover, in 1896, BRYAN's aggregate of majorities in his districts was only about seventeen thousand to more than thirtyseven thousand in the McKinley districts. If the registration could be taken as a sure criterion, Mr. McKINLEY would carry the Manhattan and Bronx boroughs this

year by an increased majority. But, of course, it cannot be taken as such. Changes in the residences of the population have been numerous in the four years and there has been coincidently a great increase in population

The indications of the registration, however, are that even if Mr. McKinley does not again carry the city it will, at least, go against him by a very small majority only. Brooklyn seems to be assured to P. Belmont, a Bryanite candidate for Conlarly favorable to the Salisbury Govern- him by so large a majority that the chances ment, the Ministerial majority in the new | of his carrying the Greater New York are

So great a registration as that of this year means that the reserve vote, not fact admits of but one construction. The usually aroused in political contests, will come out; and as it is naturally a conservative vote any intelligent man can draw the reasonable inference, so far as concerns this election.

And as it is in the city of New York so it in the earlier stages of the South African is in the cities and towns of the State generally. Moreover, since 1872 the political sentiment of the State of New York has been a sure barometer of the preponderating sentiment of the Union in every election

An Important Artillery Report.

tor, Department of the East, is unusually full and detailed, and, discussing as it does the coast fortifications on the Atlantic where most of the largest cities are placed contains suggestions of importance to the inhabitants of those localities, as well as of interest to the public at large. The inspector, Major J. P. STORY of the Seventh Artillery, covers many subjects in his report, dwelling especially on the coast defences; but he takes up also the proposed also reported that the Rt. Hon. George reorganization of the artillery, and makes some valuable suggestions.

One of the curiosities of our present staff system is touched on slightly by Major STORY, in discussing the best range finder. A large number of "depression range of LANSDOWNE, whose conduct of the War | finders " were bought by the Government Office has caused such widespread dis- in the Spanish war. In the North these can satisfaction. According to our London be used, because most forts are on high correspondent, Lord Lansdowne will be ground. South of the Delaware River, howsucceeded by the Rt. Hon. Robert Wil- ever, high towers will have to be built to LIAM HANBURY, now Financial Secretary make these range finders available. These towers are considered objectionable, because they would betray the battery, and afford approaching vessels a means of obtaining the range. The Ordnance Department, which provides guns and equipment, does not consider the choice of range finders to be within its jurisdiction; and the artillery has no power to choose any. So the matter stands now; the Ordnance Department is ready to give the artillery what it wants, but the artillery has no legal

voice with which to ask Major STORY speaks highly of autosighting for rapid fire and heavy guns. In auto-sighting the line of sight is so connected with the gun and carriage that when the sight is directed on the water line of a given target, the gun will have the proper elevation. An English artillerist has estimated the advantage of auto-sighting as increasing the efficiency of artillery fire

The report calls attention to a requirewhich, next to the War Office, will have the ment of coast defences seldom noticed; most difficult questions to deal with during that an infantry support is needed, both the next few years. It will have to solve by regulations and in practice, to defend the South African problem in particular, the fort from attack by land. "The im-

in general. Of course, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S STORY, "has not been overestimated, and it is recommended that for each fortifled harbor the strength required for such infantry should be carefully estimated, and the different lines of defence carefully studied out in time of peace, and plans formulated for the event of war.

Of particular interest to Atlantic coast cities should be that part of the report dealing with the artillery personnel. To provide one relief to serve the modern guns in the Department of the East (three reliefs are needed in war), 15,010 men are necessary; yet on June 30 of this year there were only 4,938 men, of whom many were required to garrison posts not properly artillery stations. The same deficiency of officers exists. Fort Monroe is the only is too sensible a man not to meet the in- post where there is even the minimum number of officers required by regulations for the service of the modern armament, fire control and direction. Some 40 per cent. of the artillery officers belonging to will be the task of effecting such a this department are absent from their batteries, some with volunteer rank, others on detached service.

In discussing the proposed reorganization of the artillery, Major STORY, who it may be assumed with some authority speaks for his arm of the service, advocates compulsory retirement at various fixed ages as the best way to insure a regular flow of promotion in the artillery. He proposes that a Lieutenant who is not promoted Captain at the age of 35, and a Captain who is not made Major before the age of 50, be retired compulsorily. Major Story thinks this plan would be comparatively inexpensive, and would help the artillery more than it would cost,

in providing young men for command. The revelations concerning the worse than unprotected coasts are not new as a whole; but they should stir up the seacoast towns to require from Congress in the future more attention to their needs than they have had in the past; and merchants' associations, boards of trade and chambers of commerce may well make it their duty to "keep at" the National Legislature until proper protection is given to the coasts.

Mr. Hill's Speech.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL will not be on exhibition as a captive lion in the Croker Circus to-night. He has had humiliations enough this year. Doubtless Mr. CROKER feels that for the present it is unnecessary to prod the poor soul more. So Mr. Hill is on the road. But what he said at Springfield, Ill., yesterday or what he will say at Indianapolis to-day must not be regarded as spoken in other than a Pickwickian sense. If we could look into his mental cylinder, we should find something like this: " Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: I am

not going about the country, eating my words of 1896 and pretending to be horribly scared by imperialism and Trusts, because I like the business. I have no especial fondness for standing on my head and I am too old to relish making a show of myself. Nor do I enjoy being bethwacked and bethumped by Mr. CROKER. But I have resolved for my own sake to suppress my feelings. I may be sore all over, but I will be a Democrat in good and regular standing. I will help inter Bryanism decently. The great thing is to get Mr. BRYAN out of the way. Next November will finish him and I shall have done my duty to him and more particularly to myself. Then, I hope and believe, the old stagers will have a chance again, Then, the Bryan experiment having failed, the old Democratic policies and leaders may be held in honor once more. And if the Democrats want a tried and faithful man. Wine will always reach me at Wolfert's Roost. I don't care much about being right, but I should like to be President."

Such, probably, is Mr. HILL's thought but unspoken speech. The Hon. RICHARD CROKER, a mind reader, has read it and grinned to himself with deep silent gratification.

The Late August Belment.

A comparison in vesterday's Sun of the opinion expressed by the late August Bel-MONT in 1864 that Lincoln's election meant the "death of the Republic," with the same view as applied to McKINLEY by OLIVER H. gress in this city, demands a few additional words.

AUGUST BELMONT was a man of powerful character and of the broadest intellect. He had a certain nobility of judgment that in spite of his high temper gave to him the warm liking of most men and the respect of all. Men knew him to be large in his feelsense of honor. So when a son of his, enjoying the large property accumulated by his father's business ability and good faith, joins the cause of national repudiation in pursuit of office and vies with the worst demagogues in attacking property and stirring up class hatred, the spectacle is revolting, and the contrast should be

The Bryanite candidate in the Thirteenth district, moreover, is unhappy by comparison with his father as an anti-imperialist. He repeats the shallow Bryanistic charges against McKINLEY under whose command a little army of 60,000 men is defending the Stars and Stripes on an island in the Pacific, although he knows that his father, after predicting imperialism of LINCOLN, who commanded an army of a million men trained by warfare of three years in the very heart of the Republic, lived to see himself proven wrong.

We believe that the late AUGUST BEL-MONT, were he alive to-day, would scoff as contemptuously at the Democratic pretence that the election of the Republican candidate for President means danger to the Republic as he would unsparingly denounce and oppose the vicious platform that includes the fraud of free silver.

ntendent of the Elmira Reformatory, is now enjoying the well-carned case and lefsure that entitled to after his retirement from a lifetime's work as a prison official. The control of the Elmira Reformatory is now vested in the hands of a Board of Managers who do not believe in corroral punishment, while Mr. BROCKWAY did believe in it very thoroughly. They practically forced Mr. BROCKWAY out of the institution which he had made the model place of penal reform in the whole world, is age forbade his longer continuance in active work. The managers of the reformatory do not seem to have had a particularly pleasant time of it since Mr. BROCKWAY left. There has been a great increase of insanity among the in mates of the institution, and, if general news paper accounts are to be believed, rioting and other forms of disorder have been upon the increase. Corporal punishment has been abolished and the managers have substituted for this the practice of chaining refractory prisoners to their cell doors for long periods. It may be an improvement on corporal punishment, but it does not seem to work well. The practically be said to be Mr. Brockway's invention, is coming into general use all over the world, while hardly a day passes that some association of lawyers, ministers of Magistrates does not recommend to the Legislature of one State or another the erection of the whinning post for wife beating and other and to advance the cause of imperialism portance of such support," writes Major related forms of crime. It has come to be

recognized that for a certain class of oriminal offences, and as a general means of discipline for young criminals, a few blows of a whip are worth more to the man on whom they are in-

ficted, and to the community at large, than any other form of punishment. Meanwhile, at the annual congress of the National Prison Association, held a few days ago at (leveland, Ohio, this resolution was unanimou-ly passed commemorative of the character and services of Mr. BROCKWAY. Such is the judgment of the men best fitted to form an appreciation of what Mr. BROCKWAY has done:

Ordered, That the following minute be spread upon the records of the association as an imperfect expres-sion of the feeling of its members with reference to the resignation of Mr. Z. R. BROCKWAY of the superintendency of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. This is an event which we cannot but deplore, believing as we do, that Mr. BROCKWAY, an original member, and an ex President of the association, has had no superior in this country or in Europe as a prison manager; and that his life and labor in behalf of the prisoners under his charge have done more for the advancement of criminal law reform than those of any other man now living. It is to him that the world chiefly owes the demonstration in practice of the value of the indeterminate sentence, as an aid to the rational treatment of the criminal class while in custody of the law, and the incorporation of this novel principle of law in the penal codes of America and Europe. His extraordinary ability, courage and devotion to the upbuilding of character in the men and women under his charge, as a prison official of fifty years' experience, entitle him to a high place upon the roll of philanthropic heroes, whose names will be held in affectionate veneration by generations

to come. " The services which he has rendered to humanity will become more evident with the lapse of time. Nothing can rob him of the fame which he has justly earned.

"We desire to convey to him the assurance of our sympathy, our admiration, our best wishes for his happiness in his retirement, and undiminished confidence in his integrity, his humanity and his genuine consecration to the noble work in which he has spent

We extend our keenest compassion to Mr.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD, of counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, in this period of bitter suffering for him. The surprising success of the separate antimperialist third or thirteenth party in Con-

necticut must make the minions of despotism shiver. At the New Haven meeting called for the purpose of organizing the new party, there were three genuine Nutmeg voters. Let the great work go on!

An extremely interesting and convincing summary, showing the rise and fall in wages during the last ten years, has just been prepared by the Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Labor, at Washington. The information upon which the summary is based was gathered from an examination of the payrolls of 148 concerns in various parts of the country. representing twenty-six distinct industries and 192 occupations. Only establishments which could produce itemized accounts for the entire period pamed were considered in the calculation which, with one exception (the business of mining), refers to manufacturing industries. Letting 100 represent the average of

	Relative		Relatire		
rear.	Wages.	Year.	Wages.		
591	100.00	Year. 1896	97.93		
592	100.30	1897	98,96		
893	99.32	1898			
804	98.06	1899	101.54		
895	97.55	1900			

The statement continues "It may be stated that during the years in which the course of wages declined the rates of 1891 and 1892 in many instances remained unchanged, and in like manner during the last few years, in which the general course of wages has been upward, the wages n these instances have not of course, responded to the general rise. In other instances the per cent of decrease was notably large during the years of depression, while during the last two years of the period the reverse is true, and a much larger increase really took place than that indicated by the table. The figures for 1899 and 1900 show a gratifying average increase over the conditions of 1891 and 1892, when wages in gold were higher than at any period in the history of the country prior to the pres

The robber Trusts - Syracuse Telegram

Successors of the Robber Tariff, which the Democrats used to howl at so vociferously. The Democrats got their chance to make a autiful and good tariff and they ma other Robber Tariff. Their wrath against the Trusts is as artificial and insincere as was their wrath against the tariff. It is all a part of the show, and a feeble and tiresome show

The record of Company L. Forty-ninth United States Infantry, is unparalleled according to the Aparri News. This is a company belonging to the second of the negro volunteer regiments. The commanding officer is Capt. Ep-WARD L. BAKER, also a negro, who is sergeantmajor, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A. The company has had on its rolls since it was mustered into service, over a year ago, one hundred men for duty at all times, has never had a man tried by general or summary court and has never had a ings as in his mind. He had the perfect man on sick report! Only in a negro regiment could that record be made.

Keep 'Em Going

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Merely for an argument in favor of the continuation of the present policy of the Republican party in furnishing this country an opportunity for selling all the goods it can make, I enclose a list of firms who have reported to me personally in the last few days that they cannot possibly fill all their orders and are turning many

their orders: Latert Axle Works, Carlisle, Pa.; Moller Organ Company, Hagerstown, Md.; Hagerstown Fur niture Company, Hagerstown, Md.; Hagerstown Table Works, Hagerstown, Md.; Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster, Pa.; Champion Blower and Forge Company, Lancaster. Pa.; York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.: Kelley Stove Works, Columbia, Pa : Altoona Glass Company, Altoona, Pa.; De Frehm Chair Company, Johnstown, Pa.: Lorain Steel Company, Johnstown Pa. The Cambria Steel Company, employing over ten thousand hands, is working night and

If this is not a vindication of the Republican policy, othing is.

LEE A. HERVEY. nothing is. Traveller for Kelley Company's "Export Guide." PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.

From the Manager of the Squirrel Inn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the recent letters written by "Zinski" and "Zeph" maybe I. as manager of Squirrel Inn, should make reply, answering each and every question raised by them. But let this suffice—viz., that it would be a favor to me, to the public at large and to the Squirrel Inn if THE SUN would kindly send one of its smartest young men incog. to partake of a dinner at Squirrel Inn at 12 o'clock. I am sure it would be welcomed by me and, also, if he will write up his opinion of the truth of the assertions made by the aforesaid "Zinski" and "Zeph."

F. B. IRVING.

SQUIRREL INN RESTAURANT, Oct. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I want to say since my sojourn on the Bowery I have found in the Squirrel Inn an exceptionally clean, wonder-fully moderate-priced eating house, for I have been asked.

In short, the place is all right—a wonder in its way, doing lots of good. A. G. GEAR, 132 Bowery.

From a Troubled Woman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In behalf of every woman who is a "bread and butter" worker, and those even less favored, who depend upon a slender income, who are and must be controlled by decisions of political majorities for the Almighty's sake please print daily up to and including election day these indisputable disastrous consequences of Bryan's selection as the Chief Magistrate of our country. She who addresses you is in suffering terror lest the ignorant, unthinking, unreasoning masses should be in the ascendency Nov. 6. May God spare us from such an infliction whereby integrity shall give place to enforced dishonesty. OCT. 12. AN ANXIOUS, TROUBLED WOMAN.

As a New Orleans Bryanite Sees It

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Bryan has really a very good fighting chance of carrying the State of New York.

POLITICAL CALENDAR, 1900.

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6. Polls open 6 A. M.; polls close 5 P. M. Remaining registration days in cities of the first class of the State of New York (New York,

Brooklyn and Buffalo): Friday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 20, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Registration days in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants, elsewhere than in cities of the first class, are held on the same days as in those cities, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The remaining registration day in election districts other than in ci ies or villages of 5.000 inhabitant- is

Saturday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. TWO NOTES FROM OVER THE WATER.

Coming From France to Vote - A German Democrat in England on Schurz and Bryan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have recently spent some time in England and on the Continent, and upon both sides of the channel I have observed a sentiment with respect to the approaching election in the United Sta'es, to which I feel impelled to call attention, viz., everywhere the enemies of the Union desire the election of Mr. Bryan. This feeling is

so manifest that it is unmistakable. On the

contrary, the friends of the Union (and they are

not many!) desire the triumph of Mr. McKinley. I have never voted the Republican ticket, but I hope to return in time to cast my ballot for integrity in national affairs, sound money and good government. That is the issue. Imperialism has nothing to do with the matter. At heart Mr. McKinley is no more an imperialist than Mr. Bryan. Everybody knows this, Both are Western men and both sprang from the common peopl—the bone and sinew of the land. The unfortu ate condition in the Philippines is simply one of the results of the late war with Spain, which the Democratic party, including Mr. Bryan, advocated.

Spain, which the Democratic party, including Mr. Bryan, advocated.

I, for one, am tred of hearing people say that Mr. Bryan is doubtless honest in his convisions. Every public utterance he makes condemns him, for, what he presentes, if carried to its ultimate and logical conclusion, would involve us in national dishonor and disgrace, if not in national ruin. His "gift of the gab" (for it is not oratory) makes him the most dangerous of demagogues; a nonenity in Congress, a lawer without a client, a failure as a farmer, a veritable crank, he has succeeded in making himself the great and only national Dennis Keatney.

A REPUBLICAN, NOT BY CONVICTION, BUT BY Paris, France, Oct 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I greatly regret to see Mr. Carl Schurz as a leading opponent to the retention of the Philippine islands, but this is not his first mistake in that direction. He opposed the Samana Bay treaty while a United States Senator, and while I took his views at the time I had to admit my great mistake during the last Spanish-American War, when this station would have been an incalculable benefit for our army and navy. The purchase of Alaska was denounced at the time as a traud, that the whole country was not worth seven cents for the United States, while \$7,000, 000 was paid for that country, a purchase price which is considered low to-day when \$20,000,000 of gold alone is being mined a year. No doubt Mr. Schurz would have opposed the purchase of Louisland or the incorporation of Mexican land, which came to us by conquest, a treaty of peace, on the same ground of imperialism.

perialism.

It would be a waste of time to discuss 16 to 1 in 1900. Mr. Bryan is far behind the times on this point. He does not see or does not want to see how all silver countries are struggling to come to a gold basis, but still insists that 16 to 1 will be a blessing to the country, while in reality it can only benefit the silver mine owners at the expense of the people.

I certainly advise my political friends to vote the Republican national ticket as a rebuke to 16 to 1. Then and then alone there will be a chance for a real Democrat to run in 1904 on Democratic principles.

OSCAR O. FRIEDLAENDER.

OSCAR O. FRIEDLAENDER.

The Man Who Stamps His Letters at the Stamp Window.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not remember seeing anything in print about the amiable gentleman who stands at the Post Office stamp window, where he has just bought a lot of stamps, and proceeds to stamp a handful of letters right there while the line waits. I have read articles about the man who stops to char with the man in the box office when he buys tickets, and so on, but I have not read anything about this man. I write this with the hope that somebody more accustomed to handling a pen than I am will take him up and not exactly flay him, but still manage in some way to impart to him so that he will resome way to impart to him so that he has should member it the lesson that every man should be compelled to learn, if nature hasn't taught him, that there are others.

CICERO N. VON SLUMP.

A Suggestion as to Mrs. Fairchild. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After reading the interesting and sad history of Mrs. Fairchild in your paper of Oct. 12 it has been suggested that she may be eligible for a place in the Louise Home of Washington, D. C., which was Gentlewomen of the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia. The only other requirement besides that of citizenship is a small yearly sum for the purchase of clothing. This amount could easily be furnished by the Colonial Dames or the Daughters of the Revolution. An amshouse for a Washington would be a stain upon our great Republic. M. H. T.

an Episcopalian Accuses Christians of Incor sistency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morning's paper is an account of an interview with Dr. De Costa vs. Bishop Potter and a characteristic protest against some portions of the Episcopal Church giving up belief in the Old Testament, literatim et verbatim. I am an Episcopalian, and I see to it that my children are taught that the story of the Garden of Eden is a Persian fable, almost duplicated in Kipling's "Jungle Stories." I prefer the God of Huxley and Darwin as more in keeping with Divinity than the-to-be-literally accepted one of the Hebrew legends. People are neglecting the churches at large, Roman

and Protestant, because the masses have accepted the principle which the Church teaches, viz. the Fatherhood of God, and have rejected the 'illy limitations on that relation imposed by the majority of the so called teachers of the Gospel. Protestantism taught the liberty of every one studying theology for himself. In these days of universal education the plain fact is that the calling of the evangelical pastor is very heavily discounted by the self-thinking powers of those he would like to be his disciples Those of us who shoulder our daily burden and love and fear God revolt at a few of the rabid daily ex-First - A saloon keeper is per se just as legitimate live in a place where good liquor cannot be bought Further, the writer has used liquor all his life and not been intoxicated, and knows of numberless Christian acts by the saloon keepers. A so, a racetrack bookmaker's calling is as honorable as a stock or grain broker's. Yet these two classes of business the average pastor anathematizes.

nouncement that a Baptist Church refused admission to an old man because he declined to give up tobacco, and they gave him a year in which to think it over. What has tobacco got to do with a man's relation to his God and Saviour?

Third-In a Long Island seaside resort this summer was a family of three ederly women, three or four young children and one man. The three women did hardly anything else all day but play Methodist hymns on a cheap organ. The man and husband came home once a week, being driven out by them. and the poor children were so ill treated, beaten and abused by their mother, aunt and grandmother, respectively, that men working in the vicinity protested. The action of the missionaries in China, who neglect the millions of home heathens, is an object lesson of misdirected zeal, and could a poll be taken of the men and women who are earning their daily bread by the sweat of their brow you would get a decision hoping that the Chinese Government may be successful in getting the allied Powers to either exclude the missionaries or put some limitations on their attempts to seize the civil power of the Chinese and Turkish and other "heathen" Governments. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The Firemen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Just a few lines concerning Deputy Chief Duane, who stated that he "pushes men into fires." which statement should be denounced by every admirer of the Pire should be denounced by every admirer of the Fire Department of New York. Should words like that go unchallenged! Should a superior libel his inferiors in this wise? I leave it to any citizen who has observed operations at a fire and whose pride has been directed to this fine department. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

GEORGE W. HALL.

THE DEMOCRAT'S DUTY.

The Patriotic Views of Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin-For McKinley and Roosevelt All. From Gen. Bragg's Speech at Milwaukee last

week. "I have never yet voted for a Chief Magictrate of this nation whose name had not been presented for the Yuffrages of the people by a Democratic convention. There is no taint of 'trimmer' in my blood or lin-age. It has always been my pride to be able to rise in place, and, using the words of a great leader of the party in New York, before the spell of expediency exerthrew the convictions of his judgment, say 'I am a Democrat.' But I have a pride infinitely greater than that-that I

syndicate." 'I can conclude no better than to use the language of my old friend, the former Mayor of New York, Abram S. Hewitt, a Democrat and chosen friend of Tilden, whose political integrity has never been questioned. He says There is no longer any room for doubt as to the course which should be taken by men who believe in true Democracy and desire to preserve its principles for the benefit of those who are to come after us. We are compelled by every consideration of honor, of duty and of

abled its members to acquire wealth. I would

pertainly prefer the latter to the former if my

allegiance was to be controlled by the term

WILL BE KNOWN AS EARL HALL. Purposes of the \$100,000 Building to Be or Columbia University Grounds.

interest to repudinte Bryanism and all that it

represents, and to vote for McKinley and

Roosevelt.' And so say we all of us.

Ever since the anonymous gift of \$100,000 was received for a students' hall at Columbia University speculation has been rife regarding the identity of the donor. It was learned yesterday, however, that the new building will be known as Earl Hall, and it is supposed that Earl is the name of the donor, although the university authorities decline to say whether this is so or not.

Although the donor's name has not been officially disclosed, his letter offering the build-

officially disclosed, his letter offering the building was seen yesterday. The purposes of the hall are clearly defined in the following passages from the letter:

"I desire to erect, free of expense to Columbia University, a building to be placed under the charge of the Y. M. C. A. of the city of New York, subject to the reserved right of control of the trustees of the university, to be used for the development of the spiritual, philanthropic and religious life of the university. I suggest that the building be placed under the care and direction of the Y. M. C. A. because this association is a permanent organization, because it is engaged in the conduct of similar work in many colleges and because in this way the results I desire to obtain seem to me most likely to be permanently secured.

"On the other hand, it is my desire that the building should not be used for distinctly dogmain or denominational teaching; but I want the charter under which it is to be administered to be so broadly interpreted as to permit organizations of Roman Catholic students or of Hebrew students, whose objects are to promote the spiritual and religious life of such students, to hold their meetings in this building as freely as any others. In a word, my desire is that the building should be to Columbia what Barnes Hall is to Cornell, what the Phillips Brooks House is to Autvard, or what the parish house is to a city church—a centre of religious and philanthropic activity. house is to a city church—a centre of religious and philanthropic activity.

President Low is authority for the statement that ground will be broken for the new building before the winter sets in.

BIG GAME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lion Seen in the Town of Oxford-Bear

Hunt in Canaan.

OXFORD, N. H., Oct. 15.-For several days oud roars have been heard in the wilder parts of the town. Many persons declared that the noise was made by a lion. The sceptical scouted the idea, because no such animals ever inhabited the region. Yesterday Beriah Flanders, while out gunning for partridges, saw what he says was a large tawny lion in the eastern part of the town. Losses of sheep and other small live stock, heretofore credited to bears, are now laid to the lion, which is supposed to have escaped from some travelling menagerie during the summer.

caped from some travelling menagerie during the summer.

The greatest excitement last week among sportsmen, however, has been a bear hunt in Canaan. Burt Weld, while hunting, came upon a she bear and two cubs, and promptly put a charge of buckshot into the mother. The bear charged the man, who, after using up his cartridges, was compelled to bring the buttend of his gun into play, and he broke the weapon over the bear in fighting for freedom. Mr. Weld escaped and since then there have been big hunting parties out in search of bigger game than is usually found in this region. The bears have been seen once or twice since, but not at shooting distance.

William E. Gibson of West Lebanon shot and killed in one half day's hunting trip 45 woodchucks, 30 rats, 20 crows, 5 skunks, 4 gray squirrels, 1 partridge, 1 hedgehog and 1 dog.

THE LARGEST OF DIAMONDS. Uncut, It Weighed Nearly Half a Pound, and It Is of the First Water.

From the Jewelers' Circular No single object exhibited at the Paris Exosition even remotely approaches in value the gleaming "Jubilee" diamond, as it has been called in commemoration of the jubilee of the reign of the Queen of England. It is a diamond of the first water and of a beauty and size that leave anything known heretofore far behind. This largest and most costly of all diamonds

leave anything known heretofore far behind. This largest and most costly of all diamonds weighs in its prevent shape 230 karats, while the next largest, viz., the "Orloff," crowning the Russian imperial sceptre, weighs but 194½ karats. Also as regards whiteness and fire, as well as in the wonderful perfection of its cut, the "Jubilee" excels all its rivals.

For the time being this Goliath among precious stones is still owned by a syndicate of cantialists connected with the Jagersfontein mine, in which it was found. With regard to the price one can hardly speak about that until the stone has been sold, an event which is doubtless not going to take place in a hurry, for the giard stationed by the showcase containing the sparkling gem gives its value at 8,000,000 francs, whether correctly or not is hard to say. Only one thing seems assured, namely, that the stone shown to the admiring crowds in the palais on the Esplanade des Invalides is paste, while its original is kept somewhere in secure custed.

This gem was found on June 30, 1893, at Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State. The stone was picked up by a native while he was loading a truck, and although a white overseer was standing near him he managed to secrete it and kept it on his person for some time. In this case, however, it did not appear that he proposed stealing the gem, but only wished to deliver it personally to the manager. This he did, and as a bonus he received £150 and a horse, saddle and bridle. The diamond weighed in the rough exactly 971½ karats, or about 7 1-10 oz averdupois. Unfortunately it had a black spot about the middle, but it was so placed as to allow the stone being cut into two with the spot falling out.

The Mystery of Gout.

From the Medical Record It is better to confess ignorance than to assume false knowledge. In spite of the careful study that has been given to the subject of gout, it must be admitted that we are as yet uninformed as to its exact

TURNED OUT OF THE TRANSVAAL

Extle Lost Ht. Wife in South Africa, but Finds Her Here-Now They Want to Return.

Frank Curz, a carpenter, who lived in the Transvani from the time he was 2 years old till the British entered Johannesburg a few months ago, went to the Out Door Poor Department last Tuesday, penniless, and asked for temporary shelter until he could find means to return to South Africa to recover what he could of his home and savings. Curz said that he had been exiled from the Transvaal without cause by the British military officials and in being hustled out of the country he had lost his

Supt. Blair sent the man to the Flatbush Home while his story was investigated. Ye-

supt. Blair sent the man to the Flatbush appride infinitely greater than that—that I have always held my lift and service subject to my country's call, irrespec ive of the politics of the head of the Government.

"The heart of this great people has always beat loyal to the Government when the war trump sounded, and has never iolerated, and will never tolerate, encouragement to a public enemy while he is robbing, fighting, slaying the brave men, your sons and brothers, whom the Government has sent forth to do is mission, whether that enemy be an Englishman or a Mexican, a Spaniard or a Filipino.

"It matters not how specious the plea, how earnest and honest the pleader, charm he ever so sweetly, or ever so wisely, the American ear may listen, but the loyal heart is sealed against its influence.

"Sixteen to one lives, with all the life in it that Mr. Bryan can give to it. The imperialist dodge and Croker's denouncing trusts as the great and standing menace to our Government, are both tubs thrown to the whale.

"The term 'syndicate' is not a word of such ominous import as the newspapers seem to make of it, from the expression used by Mr. Olney. I can say truly that if compelled to choose, as we now are, between a government by such a syndicate hat represented industry. Newspapers seem to the wishes of their discontented and shiftless following, I would fice from it to take refuge in a syndicate that represented industry braits and business character, which has enabled its members to acquire wealth. I would the members and the position of the first and to the first deciration of the members of the first days in the loyal heart is and standard and wish and my lift and I worked hard all my life," said Curz to a story for the base of it. I do should all my life, said Curz to a story for

METHODIST CREED REVISION

Suggested by the Rev. J. I. Boswell-Too Much Fossilized Religion, He Says.

Methodist creed revision was suggested in the Methodist ministers' Monday meeting yesterday. The Rev. Dr. J. I. Boswell made the point that Methodist doctrine ought to be more flexible, as there is altogether too much fos-silized religion. He said he was an old man, but felt it needful to keep up with the young man. From 1784 to 1832 the General Conference had the right to change the articles of religion of the Church at pleasure. In the Conference of the last-named year the law was passed that took away from future Conferences all such right, he said. He instanced a law protesting against the Roman Catholic Church's position on purgatory, and said such law had no longer any need to be in the books and ought to be stricken out.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley reminded the ob-jector that the Conference of 1882 had referred the matter to the ministers in the annual Con-ferences, and they had voted by a large majority in favor of the rule asit is. flexible, as there is altogether too much fos-

THE WEIL AND LA ABRA CLAIMS. Final Order of the Supreme Court Against Their Validity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. -Final action in the protracted litigation over the Weil and La Abra mining claims against the Mexican Government was taken to-day in the Supreme Court when an order was entered dismissing the appeal of Alice Weil from the judgment of the Court of Claims on the ground of non-prosecution. The claims have been before Congress and the courts for many years, and at the last term of the Supreme Court was decided against the La Abra claim. The Weil case, which was of similar standing, had in the meantime been heard in the Court of Claims, which also denied validity, and an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court. In view, however, of the decision in the La Abra case the appeal was not prosecuted and the court to-day granted the motion of the Government to strike the case from the docket. This action brings to a close the long fought battle for the claims, and the balance of the indemnity paid by the Mexican Government, amounting to some \$200,000, will probably be refunded. Court when an order was entered dismissing

POSTAL BUSINESS INCREASING.

6.331 More Post Offices Than Last Year-Money Transactions Increased \$178,259,764. Washington, Oct. 15 .- From a statement repared by Auditor Gastle of the Post

Post Offices in the United States has increased from 70,380 on July 1, 1898, to 76,691 on July 1, from 70,360 on July 1, 1896, to 76,691 on July 1, 1900, an increase of 6,331. The number of money order offices increased during the same period from 19,825 to 30,024, a net increase of 10,199. The number of domestic money orders increased from 23,962,053 to 38,163,050, an increase of 9,200,997, while the volume of business increased from \$353,008,921 to \$504,700,318, an increase of \$141,781,992. The revenues of the postal service amounted to \$102,700,318, an increase of \$18,855,370 over last year, and the expenditures have grown to \$107,248,298, an increase of \$16,623,001. The total money transactions of the department, including money orders, increased from \$536,134,426 in 1896 to \$214,394,191 in 1900, an increase of \$178,-259,764, or 83% per cent.

THE RESCUE OF CAPT. SHIELDS. Fifty-two Prisoners Recovered from Filipino by the Marinduque Expedition.

of Capt. Devereaux Shields and the company of men under his command, who were captured by the Filipinos in the island of Marinduque last month, was received at the War Department to-day in the following telegram from Gen. MacArthur, dated at Manila on Oct. 15:
"Information from Marinduque just received that Capt. Shields, forty-eight men, Company F. Twenty-ninth Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry; two corporals, Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry; one civilian, American negro, prisoners in hands insurgents, have been turned over to Gen. Luther R. Hare. More particulars soon, giving names of killed and wounded."

ALL THE MINES ON AMERICAN SIDE. Canadian Commissioner's Report on the Mount Baker District Boundary.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 15 .- C. C. Deane who was commissioned by the Canadian Government to define the boundary line in the Mount Baker district, has finished his labors and finds that most of the contentions of Americans were correct. He finds that every mine in the district is on the American side of the line although Canadian saserted that half of them were in Canadian territory.

He reports, however, that the Americans have been mistaking a post stuck in the ground in a certain locality as designedly planted there to define the boundary, when the post is really a mile from the boundary; that is, Canada has a mile more territory north of the forty-ninth parallel than many United States residents believed. This mile of territory is barren and rocky and no minerals have yet been discovered in it. Mount Baker district, has finished his labors

yet been discovered in it. A Veteran Appointed Assistant Commissioner

of Agriculture. ALBANT, Oct. 15.-State Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting to-day appointed J. H. Grant of Buffalo Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the Ninth division. Grant is a veteran and is at present an inspector for the Buffalo Health Board. He ranked first on the eligible list made after the State Civil Service Commission had conducted an examination of applicants for Assistant commissioner of Agriculture. For a long period after the examination no appointment was made and Grant applied to the Supreme Court and obtained an alternative writ of mandamus directing Commissioner of Agriculture Wetting to show cause on Oct 17 why he should not be appointed. The Commissioner's action today will result in Grant's dropping further proceedings in the courts. Grant of Buffalo Assistant Commissioner of

From the Atlanta Constitute The Rev. Sam P. Jones is threatened with nervous prostration, and, to avoid a physical collapse, has de-cided to cancel all his lecture dates and take a long rest. The famous evar sellst has been continually on the go formany years, and the terrible mental and physical strain has at last begun to tell on him.

From the Hamilton, Tex., Journal-News.

The editor of the Journal-News challenges any Democrat in Hamilton county, at a proper time and place, to show to the people that Democracy has even one good principle that it has not robbed and plundered out of the Ocala (Populist) demands.